The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,417.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* all for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 61
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 Danger Lines
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 266 H. P., Commander Sanders, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

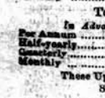
The Canara is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 17 Second-class.

The s. s. Canara will leave Bombay on FRIDAY, the 6th, and the Kurrachee, Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th February, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves Bombay	29	Leaves Tuticorin	6
„ Rutnagherry	30	„ Colombo	7
„ Vingoria	30	„ Galle	8
„ Goa	30	„ Negapatam	11
„ Carwar	31	„ Madras	13
„ Mangalore	Feb. 1	„ Cocanada	15
„ Cannanore	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Calingapatam	17
„ Beypore	4	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Cochin	4	„ False Point	18
„ Alleppey	5	Arrives Calcutta	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this Steamer or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which leave regularly.

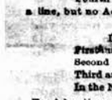
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from the Euphrates with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMRAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomrah	23
„ Gunder	10	„ Fao	24
„ Tank	11	„ Fahrein	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	March. 1
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	17	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	10
„ Mahomerah	19	Arrives BOMBAY	13
Arrive BUSREH	20		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 3 P.M.

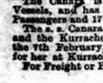
The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	23	12	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 2 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, 1st March.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

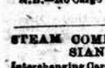
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
SURIPA	2977	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2173	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2893	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NAZ-M	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2821	450	21st—Suez, &c.
FESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton.
				March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2883	550	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PERIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Musagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Musagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Musagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TENERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, 2,589 Tons, and 400 H. P., will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th January 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to.....Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER CLARA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by this Vessel are informed that the AVERAGE STATEMENT is now READY, and they are requested to PAY the BALANCES due on their respective shipments without delay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Clara.

Bombay, 21st January 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best-plated and rich crockery ware, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Bassoon, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

An Invoice of best electro plated ware, such as cruet stands, toast racks, oval waiters, sets of king, fiddle and lily pattern spoons and forks in Mahogany cases. English iron painted teapoys, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A light office brougham.
A grey Arab horse.
A bay galloway.
A black pegu pony 4 years old.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, &c., in the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Henry Dods & Co., Fort.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the furniture consisting of writing tables with drawers, slopes and pigeon holes, chairs, presses, copying press on stand, camp tables, a firstrate iron safe by Milner, Chubb's cash boxes, reclining sofa, book stand, piece goods, scales with weights, clocks, letter scale, screens, wooden wire horses, glass inkstands, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

ALUMINIUM PENS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from the Proprietors of the above mentioned Pens to sell at Auction at our rooms at 3 P.M. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th January, two thousand boxes of one gross each of all the different kinds and numbers. As these pens are now extensively in use throughout all the Offices in Bombay this presents a very splendid opportunity for those engaged in business to supply themselves with these pens.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., at Marine Lines.

On TUESDAY, the 1st February at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon H. De Tatham, 20th Regt., the same comprises rich, thin, stem, star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast service, best plateware, such as hot-water curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, sperone, claret jug, bread basket, butter pot, biscuit box, waiters, coffee urn, set of electroplated spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, set of cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood French-polished furniture, such as set of dining-tables for 20 persons, round and camp tables, sideboard, whatnots, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, writing, and wine tables, easy, folding, rocking and reclining chairs, conversation, and reclining couches, ottoman, ornament stands, teapoys, screen, rich Brussel's and Cambay carpets, pictures, a mahogany grand square piano by "Maud," three and single hanging argand lamps, flower vases, clocks, iron painted cot, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and chevel glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense and cook room articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light open carriage in excellent order.
1 handsome 6-abithen grey Arab horse.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 12th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bho leshwer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 104 beegas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Footee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidas and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) a first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c. at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1876.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dilacations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE

HON. NACODA MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB

will perform their much admired Melodrama of

JALLUM JORE,

in which a living picture of true friendship, virtue and morality will be seen for the sixth time at the

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JAN. 29,

On this occasion the House will be brilliantly decorated with Flags and Banners.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt. C. S. I
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of

THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA

HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Five o'clock.

J. WESTALL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th January 1876.

LOST.—Ex Troop-ship CROCODILE, Bombay, 18th December, 1875, a new Brown Leather GUN CASE enclosed in tin lined box, containing a C. F. D. B. L. Gun No. 12, by Lang, London, a pair of rifled barrels by Burrowes Preston, with loading apparatus complete. Initials on gun only, no other name.

S. C. De TRAFFORD, Esquire, 14th Regiment, Setapur, Oudh.

Setapur, Oudh, 25th January 1876.

WE have just received AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM RUG. Price very moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Mathew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1876 at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of APPOINTING an AUDITOR or AUDITORS under Clause XXI. of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th January 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCE OF GOODS TO AND FROM THE PORT TRUST SIDINGS, BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the PRESENT MONTH, the arrangement made by the PORT TRUSTEES under which Messrs. PILCHER, BYRAMJI & Co. are entitled to make a charge for the use of the Port Trust Sidings upon Traffic conveyed by this Railway, to or from those Sidings will CEASE.

On and after TUESDAY next, the FIRST of FEBRUARY, until further notice, FIREWOOD conveyed by this Railway and consigned to the Port Trust Sidings will be subject to the payment to Messrs. HAJEE IBRAHIM HAJEE AHMED and HAJEE PEER MAHOMED AMEEN of such charges in addition to those of the Railway Company, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

And from the same date until further notice, all other GOODS received for conveyance by this Railway, to or from the Port Trust Sidings, will in like manner, be subject to the payment to Messrs. DHARSI GOCULDAS & Co., of such charges in addition to the charges for conveyance by the Railway, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

All the other arrangements that are now in force, with respect to Traffic conveyed by this Railway, to or from these Sidings, will continue, as at present until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 546 OF 1875.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, of Bombay, Mozul Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Comeradgy, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

RABIABAL, Widow of the late HAJEE KHAN MAHOMED *alias* KHANNOO HOOSEIN, Mahomedan, residing at No. 33, Kolsa Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 29th day of February next at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 25th day of January instant, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by a prohibitory Order, dated the Sixteenth day of October 1875, issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated the Fourteenth day of October 1875, the following lands and premises were attached amongst others, namely, Secondly. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ferandaree ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House or range built and standing thereon fronting on the West side of Nishandaneechapada or other wise called Chatree Sarung Street, in the Sub district of Mandvee, and is now occupied by the said Rabiabai and her tenants, and issued by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 42 feet in breadth and 25 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the Nishandaneenapada, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the house of Khoja Allawoodeen. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifteen and Annas Fifteen for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th January 1876.

Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN.
Attorney in person.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for Up-country. Apply to GADDUM & Co.

WANTED, a LIGHT CAB-BUGGY. State by letter, price and where to be seen, "O.," *Bombay Gazette*.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)

28, MEADOW STREET.

REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

For the coming March Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for the season. Rs.	Names of the Occupants during last March season.
3	The Byke	500	Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett.
6	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	500	Mr. and Mrs. Slater.
7	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	500	Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.
10	The Hermitage	400	Mr. and Mrs. Gunputty.
22	The Shelly	600	
25	Rose Cottage	500	Mr. and Mrs. Cams.
25a	Terrace Cottage	400	H. J. Parsons, Esq., C.S.
25b	Cama Cottage	500	Mr. and Mrs. Naralwalla.
26	Forrest Lodge	400	Mr. and Mrs. Parbutty.
29	Ewart Lodge	500	Mr. and Mrs. Edward.
32	Keep Sake	300	Surgeon W. Lamb.
34	Wood Land	500	Mr. and Mrs. Farran.
36	Coxson's Lodge	400	W. G. Pedder, Esq., C.S.
38	Maria Cottage	500	Colonel Dennis.
39	Parbut House	500	Lieut.-Col. G. Battye.
44	Maldoonga House	400	Mr. and Mrs. Bickerdike.
47	Hill House	400	Mr. and Mrs. Hart.
49	Caraigh Burn	400	Mr. and Mrs. Graham.
54	The Wilderness	500	Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay.
62	Rozario Cottage	400	Mr. and Mrs. Wood.
69	Upna Cottage	300	Mr. and Mrs. Sucklatwalla.
69	Tumara Cottage	300	R. Nanabhoy, Esq.
70	Garbut Hall	500	Mr. and Mrs. Hobson.
73	Florence Lodge	400	Major and Mrs. Lyons.
74	Aladdin House	400	Vacant.
82	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	300	H. D. Vakil, Esq.
83	Fern Wood	400	Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane.
84	Barr's Cottage	500	Charles Mathew, Esq.
85	Red or Harrison House	300	Mrs. Sankersett.
101	Fleetwood	300	John S. Maidment, Esq.
	Bundside	200	

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and List of Furniture, apply to

28, Meadow Street.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied completely furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for two and a half months only. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!!

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY,

THE BUSINESS OF

ASQUITH & CO.

WILL BE CARRIED ON IN THEIR

NEW PREMISES,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE AGRA BANK.)

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. It is close to the "Sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

INDIA PALE ALE.

ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

	per dozen	Net Cash,
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	Rs.	5-8

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

	per dozen	Net Cash
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	Rs.	5-12
„ „ 6 „ pints	„	4 0

"COOPER."

THIS strengthening BEER, half DUBLIN STOUT and half D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH JAN. 1876.

THERE is no real change to notice in the character of the Liverpool Cotton Market reports. Reuter's closing message of yesterday gave the tone as steady, Surats dull, prices unchanged, sales 12,000 bales; but private advices continue to advise a much gloomier state of things, and unless a sudden change takes place in the scale of American receipts, it is difficult to see how a further fall can be avoided.

From New York Mid-Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 13¼ cents., but March shipment yesterday had declined ¼ cent, being now 13 27/32 cents. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered.

The receipts of Cotton at the ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts	32,000	22,000	26,000
Six days "	119,000	98,000	140,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,916,000	2,497,000	2,528,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues very dull. In London yesterday the General Produce Markets were unchanged throughout. Reuter's weekly metal quotations are the same as on Thursday last with the one exception of Silesian Spelter which is 5s. per ton lower.

Enfaced Rupee Paper continues remarkably steady at home considering the decline which has taken place in Exchange. Quotations are the same as on Saturday last, viz.—Fours, 89½; Fours-and-a-half, 90; Fives-and-a-half, 93½.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 4 per cent. The movement has been fully expected and in fact discounted here since the favourable nature of the previous return became known. Yesterday's statement shows a further improvement in the position, the Reserve having increased during the week by £750,000 and Bullion by £250,000, Discounts being unchanged. This brings up the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities from 39½ to 43½ per cent., which, coupled with the fact of the rate in the open market being 3½ per cent., both for short and long dated paper, indicates the probability of a further reduction at the Bank before long.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The collapse in rates which we have had to notice for the past two days is fully accounted for by the quotation of 55d. per ox for Bar Silver in Reuter's telegram of yesterday evening, received this morning. The Banks evidently had the news two days ago, and by their action have pretty well discounted the decline, so that to-day, although weaker and irregular, the market is not so much lower than yesterday, as might have been expected. Bank Bills are obtainable at 1 16d. under yesterday's closing rates and Credits and Documents have given way to about the same extent. For future delivery considerably lower figures are now quoted, showing that a further decline in Silver is still looked for, and really now that the much talked of level of 55d. has been reached, there seems little reason why another drop of 1d. per oz. should not take place, save only that every decline must of necessity bring it nearer to the lowest point. What that may be, however, is no clearer than before. The advices by the mail show that even experts at home differ widely in their estimate of the position, so that any opinion formed here can be of little value. All that can be depended upon is that local influences will probably be over-ruled by the course of Silver unless Government steps in and changes the aspect of affairs for a time by stopping Council drawings. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 8 7-8d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Document 3 "	1s. 9 ¼d.	"

On Calcutta there is nothing doing and no change in rates to notice. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm at yesterday's quotations.

The SHARE MARKET is decidedly quieter to-day and in some cases values have receded slightly. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower, the closing quotation being 41 per cent premium ex div. Mofussil Co's Shares are Rs. 5 lower, but in other Press Companies there is no change. Port Canning Land are Rs. 15 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and weaker.

In Cotton there is still a very dull feeling observable, and although prices are not quotably lower buyers have found it easier to buy to-day. Transactions have not been large and have been restricted chiefly to full-pressed Akote at Rs. 183 to Rs. 185, Faizpore at Rs. 175 to Rs. 176, Julgaum at Rs. 164 to Rs. 167, and Khamgaum and Omrawuttee at Rs. 165 to Rs. 172 per candy The receipts yesterday were 2,542 bales, making 19,490 bales for the week, against 36,939 bales for the corresponding week last year, and 26,467 bales in 1874.

FREIGHTS are dull, but the consignees of the two steamers now on the berth for Liverpool are holding out still for £2-7-6. By sail rates have been done in the Varuna at £2 2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are almost at a standstill. The demand shows no signs of improvement, and, on the other hand, importers, looking to their losses in exchange, are disinclined to press sales.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. of Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	705 xd
5,380	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., & China	270
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	300 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	3,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	685
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
260	1,000	...	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	15,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,390
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
168	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)...	515
200	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Bombay Co.	1,150
400	250	all	8 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co	825
200	1,000	all	...	Cocconada Press Co	40
800	1,250	all	70 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,152	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	1,175
1,000	5,000	all	Rs. 500	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Hemraj Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
2,156	400	250	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	410
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	570
600	750	66	5 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	440
1,000	750	...	5 do.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 xd
450	1,000	..	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	80	Colaba Land Co.....	1,100
7,500	1,000	all	...	Port Land & Pier to Limited	55
1,750	3,000	3,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	3,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218 3/4	0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... 265 xd
£20	103 1/4	6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares..... 126
£20	65 3/4	3	do.	Ditto 72
£20	21 1/2	1	do.	Ditto 32
100	1,000	...	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. 1,100
£10	126 1/2	6	do.	Do. New Shares 235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

0(	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
20(	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.	1,400
700	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	1,690
40(	180	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	18.
90(	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	700
2,800	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	920
1,800	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	935
1,400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,095
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,010
750	1,000	all	65 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	300	...	Khandelah Spinning	8 0
800	1,250	all	80	Madras Spinning	1,100
...	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	975
2,800	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,165
1,200	1,000	all	80 p.c.*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,165
4,000	228	all	40 p.c.*	Oriental.....	730
1,800	250	...	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,800	1,000	11	...	Sasoo n S. W. Co.....	825
110	1,000	1,000	300 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	825
1,000	250	125	pa	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	18,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,690
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company..	57
600	1,000	300	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
600	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	195
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	5	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	25
1,000	50(	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.....	405
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vizagar Patent Slip	82

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 22nd January, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	81,88,223	8	1
Other Deposits	75,06,318	0	9
Cash Credits	4,06,502	4	7
Post Bills	1,743	8	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs	2,22,27,787	5	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	78,90,957	7	0
[illegible]	24,46,614	9	2
[illegible]	34,88,967	14	0
[illegible]	14,14,400	6	11
[illegible]	5,78,321	0	0
[illegible]	31,28,756	8	8
[illegible]	2,96,479	2	9
[illegible]	14,29,895	4	11
[illegible]	15,83,876	0	0
Rs.	2,22 27,787	5	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Holmes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons. Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's s.s. ARETUSA, 960 tons, Captain P. Tagliana, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., via the Suez canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and two hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain G. G. C Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Baghdad.—Captain W. H. Warner and servant. For P. Gulf.—Mr. R. J. Saunders. For Kurrachee.—Mr. G. Yordly, Mr. F. Helbing, two ladies, and Mrs. Aboo Bucker. For different ports.—Thirty-nine deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. TEHERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Aden and Suez brought the English Mails and the following cargo—90 packages bead, 57 packages twist, 335 packages piece good, 700 beams, 2,000 planks, 321 boxes silver. 2 boxes specie. 29 packages incense, 8 packages ivory, 14 packages aloes and honey, 200 packages fruits, 261 packages ieee goods, 266 packages merchandise, 3 cases saffron, 13 cases wine. 1 case boots, and many other packages merchandise and some packages transhipment cargo for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Teherau (s).....	Johnson	Venice, Dec 31.
	Puttialla (s).....	Crowden	Kurrachee, Jan 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Cella (s)	Holmes	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Aretus', Tagliana, to Trieste, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Teherau, to China, &c.
Steamer Thibet, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Puttyalla, to Kattiawar Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Prospero, to Rangoon.
Ship Morayshire, to London.
Barque Futtay Sultan, to M Coast and Allepey.
Barque Sooloo, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.			
24	India	Moran	Bombay, Dec 4.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26	Teazer H M G, boat, Wodehouse, from Sheerness.		
26	Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.		
28	Briton, H M S, Brine, from Bombay.		
Jan. 3	Amaryllis, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.		
3	Richard Wright, ship, Cruickshank, from Cardiff.		
7	Stag, ss, Liiff, from Cardiff.		
12	Peah war, ss, Write, from Southampton.		
13	Yrurac Bat, ss, Munetiez, from Manilla.		
14	Vingorla, ss, Lang, from Jedd h.		
14	Scots Greys, ss, Grant, from Cardiff.		
15	Assam, ss, Cates, from Calcutta.		
15	Pelho, ss, Lormier, from Marseilles.		
15	Djafferia, ss, Mans or from Zeila.		
15	Zante, ss, Fox, from Bombay.		
17	Chilten, ss, Hawkes, from Perim.		
18	Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, from Liverpool.		
19	Ettore, ss, Lazzarich, from Bombay.		
19	Godavery, ss, Mortemard, from Mauritius.		

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13	Peshawar, ss, White, to Bombay.		
13	Yrurac Bat. ss, Munetiez, to Liverpool.		
15	Vingorla, ss, Lang, to Jeddah.		
15	Assam, ss, Cates, to Southampton.		
15	Pelho, ss, Lormier, to Shanghai.		
16	Amaryllis, ss, ones, to Rangoon.		
16	Zante, ss, Fox, to Liverpool.		
17	Briton, H M S, Brine, to Red sea.		
17	Pera, ss, Methven, to Suez.		
17	Hellespont, ss, Perriam, to London.		
18	Teazer H M G, boat, Wodehouse, to Red sea.		
18	Djafferia, ss, Mansoor, to Zeila.		
18	Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, to Japan.		
19	Chilt'rn, ss, Hawkes, to Suez.		
19	Ettore, ss, Lazzarich, to Trieste.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Richard Wright, ship Cruickshank, from Cardiff.
Stag, ss, Llift, from Cardiff.
Scots Greys, ss, Grant, from Cardiff.
Godavery, ss, Mortemard, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s —17 cases rum and 8 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Coverjee and Co.
Good Hope s—1,080 bundles sheet iron, Amirsaheb Hajee Meya.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s—1 hogshead claret and 1 hogshead brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 32 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 3 cases bar soap, B M Pe ockey.
Twilight—51 cases bricks, Abdoolhoosein Gulamhoosein.
Good Hope s—17 cases porter Aderjee Dorabjee.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—51 cases brandy, Cowasbhoy Dhunjeesha Shah.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—214 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Pune—500 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Asirie—20 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.
Batavia s—25 cases brandy C Bo evaille and Co; 150 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 151 cases brandy, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shah; 102 boxes brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrigur

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Cella s—1 box bar gold, Morarjee Mooljee; 42 bales wool, Luckmedas Ruttonsey.
Historian s—900 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 42 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 108 bales cotton, Goculdass Callianjee; 53 bales cotton, Megjee Pooja; 36 bales cotton, Lalljee Shamjee; 38 bales wool, Govindjee Oanjee; 2 cases shawls, Hajee Attarvala; 100 packages wet dates, Enderjee Mo.sey.

FOR LONDON.

Beucleugh—1,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Deccan s—14 bags coffee, Esmail Mamed and Co; 3 cases mother of pearl shells, Rumbally Allyruza; 63 pieces E tenth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 43 bags coffee, Hajee Momod Hajee Esmail; 9 bales hides, Suckoor Futtahoy; 30 cases peacock feathers, Mandvally Lookmeejee; 5 bales hides, Abdoolally Tyebally; 18 bales skins, P H A C Meera Saheb and Co; 39 bales hides, and skins, Chinee Esmail and Co; 12 bales hides Dhurumsey Velljee; 8 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo; 8 cases fishmaws, Marcally Manjee; 1 case moye teeth and 1 case tortoire shells, Currimbhoy Hussonbhai.
Moray Shirc —150 cwts cotton yarn, Jetsee Ishimsee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aretusa s—49) bags wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Batavia s—150 bags gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—35 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—60 packages fishmaws and sharkfins and 7 cases peacock feathers, Goolamhoosen John Mamed; 83 bundles somada stone and 2 cases cambay stone, Futtahoy Ameejbhoy; 30 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 90 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 53 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 bales cotton, Jokhiram Jairaj; 90 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 152 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 58 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 6 bundles and 293 pieces E tenth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 55 bales twist, Vulubdass Manekchund; 50 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Khakoy; 48 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 125 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebr-ham; 8 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Khakoy; 101 packages red raisin, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 125 packages red raisin, S and D B Futtakia and Co.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JANUARY.

Before the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Appe's for hearing and final disposal.

461-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Damoodhur Runchordass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
In the matter of the petition of Kunkubhoy Gunputram—Crawford and Boevey vs Kunkubhoy Gunputram and others.
288-75—P Kavajee—Hassonbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder—Fletcher and Smith
639-71—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Sonebai widow, &c, vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Remington, Hore and Langley.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonebai widow, &c, vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Remington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

413-75—C M J Pollock—Bhima Damjee vs Thomas Fisher Punnett —Prescot and Winter.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewallee & Co—L Fletcher.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Consent Decrees.

28-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Pestonjee W and another vs Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia—Prescot and Winter.
125-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

367-75—K Mercjee—Manecklal Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—Pestonjee Cowasjee—Part heard.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866 and of the New Mazagon Company, Ld—Jefferson and Payne v Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Petitioners

LONG CAUSES.

258-75—Khunderao M—Manecklal Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani
For argument on Judge's Summons.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Manderson, Major, Bengal R H A, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Arthur, Captain, Bengal 4th Regt. on sick cert, from Jubbulpore.
Bates, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Shepherd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Glaselee, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Freeman, Major, Bengal 4th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Neill, Captain, Bengal 1st C I Horse, from furlough, from England
Bennett, Surg, Bengal Med Service, from furlough, from England

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Sanderson, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, on duty, to Bangalore.
Douglas, Captain, Madras Forest Dept, Punjab, to join, to Lahore
Shepherd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.
Gaselee, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan 25).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr W D Hor ley, Coll'r and Mag of Cuddapah, furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Section 10 (a) with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 16 (a) of the Leave Code.
Mr H B Farmer, Acting Head Asst Coll'r, Kurnool, privilege leave for three months, from or after 15th March next, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.
Col F B Priestly, Sup't of Trigonometrical Survey, extension of fourteen days' privilege leave, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr A M Jones, Depy Coll'r in charge of the Treasury, Ganjam vice Mr Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Lt William Battin-on, late an Asst Comsy in the Ordnance Dept, the grade and advantages of a Depy Comsy on the Invalid Pension List.
His Grace the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr J Ralfall, Act'g Sub-Coll'r and Joint Mag of the Godavery Dist, will be considere l as having acted as Coll'r and Mag of the same Dis t from 28th Nov 1875 to 4th Jan 1876.
Mr John Brownrigg Spedding to act as Depy Director of Revenue Settlement during the employment of Mr Goodrich on other duty or until further orders.
Mr Charles Arthur Galton to act as Secy. Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr Stokes on the Madras Salt Commission or until further orders.
Mr Henry Bidewell Grigg to officiate as Under Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept, during the absence of Mr L A Campbell on furlough or until further orders.
Mr Edward Gibson to act as Sub-Secy, Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr Galton on other duty or until further orders.
Mr E Gibson, Actg Head Asst Collr of South Canara, will be considered as having acted as Collr and Mag of that Dist from 12th Oct 1875 to 19th Jan 1876.
Mr Gabriel Stokes to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara during the employment of Mr Gibson on other duty or until further orders.
Mr James Webster Bird to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot.
Mr W C H Sharkey, Actg 4th-Class Depy Collr, Salt Dept, Vizagapatam, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mahomed Ali Sahib, pensioned, with effect from 1st Dec 1875.
Mr A J Stuart, Actg Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr W H Glenny, the Actg Sub-Collr, on the 14th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C H nuyngton, Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem, furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Section 10 (a), with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr C G P'mer, Dist. Judge of North Arcot, was granted special leave on urgent private affairs from the 2nd to the 12th Nov 1875.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

With reference to the furlough to Europe granted to Mr W A Happell, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Fort St. George Gazette" of the 11th inst, that officer is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr John Wallace, Madras Civil Service, having returned to India on the 18th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted to him is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days retrospectively from that date.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W M S Babington, Chaplain of Cocanada, furlough to Europe for one year five months and two days, under Clause 1, Section 5, with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 10, supplement E to the Civil leave Code.
This supersedes the Notification in the Gazette of the 11th instant.
The Bishop of the Diocese has appointed Mr Frederick Rowlandson, B A and LL B, Solicitor and Attorney of the High Court of Madras, to be Registrar of the Diocese in the room of Mr J O Wright,—with effect from 1st Dec 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Vardon, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Kurnool Dist, one month's privilege leave, in extension of that granted in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 28th Dec 1875.
Lt C B Henderson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to assume charge of the Nellore Dist, vice Mr R Smith, deceased, with effect from the 21st Jan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj H T O'Reilly, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st-Class, is granted preparatory leave for one month, from the 13th Jan 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval To be Lt-Col, having completed twenty-six years' service.
Majors—Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, James Crawford, Otway Francis Smithers, Alexander Charles Hay, and John William Orr, from the 29th Dec 1875.
To be Maj, having completed twenty years' service—Capt Frederick Charles St John, from the 20th Jan 1876.
The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Maj H E Coningham, S C, Supdt of Police, on furlough on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Tuticorin.
The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval : Maj Frederick Gadsden, having completed twenty six years service, to be Lt-Col from the 21st Jan 1876
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—
Lt-Col C H Beddek, S C, Capt W Douglas, S C, Depy Comr of Fore ts, British Burmah, and Surg-Maj A Sanderso , M D, M A, Indian Medl Dept, arrived at Bombay on the 19th Jan 1876.
Under the authority of the 1t Hon the Secy of State for India, His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Lt William Battin-on, late an Asst Comsy in the Ordnance Dept, the grade and advantages of a Depy Comsy on the Invalid Pension List.
His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Maj Richard Carruthers Budd, of the S C, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certific tes at Trichinopoly.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col J C Macdonald, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to act as Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class ; Lt Col B F H sham, Depy Asst Comsy-Genl 2nd class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class ; Lt-Col R Q Mainwaring, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class' to act as Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class ; and Maj J A Ellis, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class ; during th employment of Lt-Col H P Hawkes, on Field Service, or until further orders.
Maj John McMillan, of the S C, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, during the employment of Maj H C Wright in the 1st class, or until further orders.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, Jan 8.)

War office, Pall Mall, 7th January, 1876.

BRIGADE DEPOTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Dominic Jacotin Gamble, C.B., from half-pay, late 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th January, 1876.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Bagot, from half-pay late 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th January, 1876.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary Henry Smith is placed upon retired pay, having attained the prescribed age. Dated 1st January, 1876.
To be Sub-Assistant-Commissioners.
Frederick Amelius Le Poer Trench, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Robert Vaughan Day, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Charles Albert Edes, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Alfred Sadler, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Thomas Heron, Gent. Dated 1st January 1876.
Henry Walter Barrett, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
William George Collingwood, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Francis Edward Mulcahy, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Edward Benjamin Appelbe, Gent. Dated 1st January 1876.
Clement Henry Brereton, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.
Frederick George Edyvean, Gent. Dated 1st January, 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 31 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 31 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.Fe..	" 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	" 8 ...	3 P.M.	packet
Australia	" 10 ...	3 P.M.	No after
Mauritius and Reunion	" 14 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M
Zanzibar, &c.	" 14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 31	Monday	Feb. 14
"	Feb 7	"	" 21

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—
For the United Kingdom.
Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper, 2 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT AGRA.

AGRA, 28TH JAN.

The Prince last night visited the Taj which, together with the Gardens, was illuminated, the former by lime light and the latter by small oil lamps and coloured lanterns hung from the trees. The scene was most charming and fairy-like, as the lime light played on the snow-white Taj with dark starless clouds as a background. All the fountains in the Gardens were playing, and thousands of floating lights were set adrift down the river and went off with the current. Large numbers of Europeans and Natives were assembled. The Prince is shooting to-day in the direction of Futtehpore Sikri. A grand ball in the Dewaniam Palace comes off to-night.

LONDON, 27TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9/16d.
The Manchester Market has been very dull.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 89½
4½ per cent. do. 90
5½ per cent. do. 93½
3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 94½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872.... 105½
Bar Silver 55

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.... £9,625,000 Inc. £750,000.
Bills Discounted £17,125,000
Bullion ..... £22,250,000 Inc. £250,000.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 4 per cent.
The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.
The sum of £109,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CORRECTION.

The telegram from Aden, announcing the departure of the Mail Steamer, should be dated 27th, not 26th instant.

The Mail Steamer may be expected next Wednesday night.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

28TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 26 hours 52 minutes.

Minimum time occupied 0 hour 49 minutes.

Average time occupied 4 hours 26 minutes.

We hear from Baroda that Sedashee Rao Gaekwar, whose brother shot himself when the Government of India put a prince of the Khandesh family on the throne, was deported from Baroda this week, and conveyed in charge of a party of Police to Benares, some intrigues against the new Government having been traced to him.

GOVERNMENT have been pleased to confirm Surgeon Major Boustead, F. R. C. S., in the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Tanna, vice Surgeon Major T. Atkins.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes a special telegram from Negapatam, 25th Jan., announcing the death on that day of Mrs. H. S. Thomas, wife of the Collector of Tanjore, at Trivellore.

THERE is to be a reception at Government House, Madras, on the 31st January, in celebration of the fifty sixth birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the annual Ball in honour of that event will take place on the 2nd of February. The Council of the Governor will meet the next day of noon.

IN view of the prevailing scarcity of water at Bangalore, and the difficulties that may arise in providing fodder for any large assemblage of cattle during the ensuing month, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that the Annual Cattle Show at that station be not held this year.

JOHN HENRY OLIVER, assistant to a firm of chemists, Madras, who is charged with causing the death at Madras of the lad, William Bresnaham, by wrongly making up a prescription, has been committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court.

WE learn from the local paper that Mr. Juland Danvers visited Lucknow on his tour of inspection of the Indian Railways, and left on Wednesday for Benares accompanied by Colonel Jenkins, the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway; from Benares Mr. Danvers proceeds direct to Agra.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS, the local paper also states, has been in Lucknow, but he remained only a day. He was the guest of Mr. Sparks, the Secretary to the Oudh Government, at whose house he received many friendly calls. The Professor left Lucknow for Agra on Monday last.

WE are informed by the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S., Director General of the Post Office, who was in England on furlough, and was subsequently, while at home, employed on special duty in connection with the European Post-l Commission, is expected to return to India in March next.

THE following telegraphic news has been received by the Underwriters Association, Bombay, from Aden, 28th January :—"Dahlia (s. s.,) Captain Joy, bound to Bombay with pilgrims, struck on a reef when leaving Jeddah, and made a hole forward; was being patched at Aden, and would leave in a few days."

THE Royal Engineers are, according to *Vanity Fair*, considerably under the establishment, and the Guards are short of their complement by several hundreds. Nor is the difficulty only with men. The supply of officers for the Royal Artillery is far less than the demand, while even in the Line there are and have been for months past in some regiments vacancies among the subalterns.

THE Rangoon Central Jail is becoming notorious. By the last mail we learn of another murderous assault therein, on the 11th instant. A Burman prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, named Nga Tsan Hla Baw, while working in the carpenter's shed, along with another prisoner named Nga Hman, took up an axe and hit his comrade a blow on the head so severely that his life was despaired of, and the Magistrate was sent for in haste to take down the man's deposition.

THE death of the Right Hon. T. S. Sotheron-Estcourt was announced on the 6th January. The right hon. gentleman was born in 1801, and was thus in his seventy-fifth year. He sat in the House of Commons for Marlborough from 1832 to 1832, from 1837 to 1844 for Devizes, and from 1844 to 1865 for North Wilts. In 1848 Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and in 1859 he succeeded Mr. Walpole as Home Secretary. He retired from public life in March, 1865.

LETTERS arrived in London on January 5th from Lieut. Cameron, dated from St. Paulo de Loanda, Nov. 22, according to which the traveller proposes to remain there writing up his journals until the spring; his shattered health rendering it unadvisable to return to England during the winter months. He has sent, however, to the Royal Geographical Society the maps of his route from Lake Tanganyika to the borders of Benguella, and a brief report of his journey. The letter will be read at the ordinary evening meeting of the Society on Monday, the 10th Jan. The general direction of his route through the unexplored region was south-south-west, from Nyangwe (Livingstone's furthest point) to the watershed of the Kassi and Quango rivers, and hen due west to the sea-coast.

THE following return of cattle destroyed by tigers and cheetas in the Madras Presidency has been just published by Government, for the information of all District Magistrates and the Inspector-General of Police :—

	31st Dec. 1874.	31st Mar. 1875.	30th June 1875.	30th Sept 1875
Bullocks	644	349	427	477
Cows	603	346	397	647
Calves	130	117	164	256
Buffaloes	215	167	115	210
Sheep	286	148	59	209
Goats	268	189	93	272
Horses or Ponies ...	20	37	17	32
Asses	5	16	5	6
Dogs	12	7	12	114
Pigs	21	11	6	32
Cattle	8	12	0	0

FROM a return submitted by the Inspector General of Police, showing the number of tigers and cheetahs killed by the Police in the Rumpah Hill Tract of the Godavery District, in the last two or three months of the past year, the result shows that one tiger and twenty-one cheetahs have been disposed of—sixteen of the latter in little more than a month's time. Captain Portous, the Superintendent of Police, says :—I could not get the late Inspector of Rumpah to take any pains with the traps. I am afraid he was impressed with a good deal of the superstition which the hill people have about killing tigers and cheetahs. The present Inspector however has *none* of that, and is doing extremely well in ridding the country of some of these pests. There are thirty traps in working order in the Rumpah Division." In their "order thereon" Government consider this in formation very satisfactory and that the Inspector is entitled to credit.

THE *Times* publishes a two-column telegram from Dr. Russell, describing the investiture of the Star of India and other incidents of the visit to Calcutta. The following extract will be read with interest :—"Calcutta unquestionably entertains royalty, but the populace is far more apathetic than any we have yet seen. It manifests far less interest in the visit than that of Madras, which again, was not so excited as that of Ceylon or Bombay. Nevertheless, the illumination of the native town was one of the most spontaneous and touching marks of humble welcome ever witnessed. The Native Press persists in drawing comparisons between the Prince and the Government, although not in the least attacking the Viceroy, whose justice and abilities are acknowledged. It would not be possible to make the Prince's visit an occasion for repression, but the tone and temper of some of the native papers are very offensive, and quite disapproved by the chiefs and native gentlemen. They are utterly unknown to the common people, who never read the papers. The presents offered by the chiefs here were very beautiful and costly and showed that they well understand how to select their offerings. Scindia wanted to present five lacs' worth, and Puttiala's offerings are regal. They are founding all kinds of institutions in commemoration of the Prince's visit. The nights now are chilly, and many European visitors are suffering from colds. The Prince of Wales has had a slight cold for some days, but he continued to transact business indefatigably, and went out as usual."

Vanity Fair :—The appointment of Lord Lytton to be Governor-General of India is one of the most startling of the many startling things that Mr. Disraeli has done. There are many men whose names will readily occur as being competent and adequate to the post—chief among whom is Lord Dufferin, who is just *the* man for it—but the wildest dreamer would never have dreamt of Lord Lytton. He is simply a young man from the Foreign Office, with no other known talent than that of plagiarising indifferent French authors in indifferent English verse; not an improper person to put at one end of a wire in Madrid when there is an able Foreign Minister at the other end of it in London, but by no means a proper person to set loose in the rule of two hundred millions of the Queen's subjects at the other side of the world. Moreover, he is small in stature, weak in health, and not likely to stand the Indian climate. This is a very dangerous appointment, and has been evidently made in order to please somebody. It is, however, neither a mere man of business nor a rhyming sucking ambassador who is required in India, but a statesman, for the Central Asian crisis is coming on apace. In the spring a Russian expedition will occupy Merv, and about the same time the annexation of the remainder of Khokand will be completed. What then? That is precisely what General Kauffman, now on his journey to St. Petersburg, is probably about to settle with the Czar. That, however, many weeks will not have elapsed before Russian Turkestan will everywhere touch the northern Affghan frontier cannot be doubted. Indeed the Russians make no secret of their intentions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 7TH JAN.

"OWEN MEREDITH" has been appointed Viceroy of India, for it is by that title rather than by his labours as a politician that Lord Lytton is known to the public. Though his lordship's name had been mentioned, months ago, for the Governorship of Madras, and though he has been one of those happy diplomats whom public rumour was always crediting with every new prize that happened to be vacant in the service, his selection for the Viceroyalty of India occasioned profound surprise. He is a young man, not more than 44 or 45 years old, but he has never proved himself to be a politician. He has seen a deal of duty in subordinate capacities at many of our foreign embassies, but so far as the public are concerned there is no means of judging how that duty has been discharged. That he writes well, we all know, both in verse and prose, and it is equally well known that he was very popular in the leading *salons* of Paris. His social qualities, his courtesy, and his literary power are beyond all question; but his capabilities as a politician, a diplomat, or an administrator are as so many unknown quantities. We must take all that on the credit of the Premier. He knows Lord Lytton intimately, and Lord Lytton's father was one of Mr. Disraeli's warmest friends. We must remember, too, what an outcry was raised against the Premier's selection of Lord Mayo, and how the wisdom of the choice was ultimately proved by good work which has raised Lord Mayo's name to the first rank of Indian Viceroys. But Mr. Disraeli prides himself on the excellence of his selections, especially of young men, and we must hope that events will justify his latest choice as satisfactorily as in the case of Lord Mayo. There is, however, no disguising the fact that Lord Lytton's appointment has not been warmly received. The best that is said of it is, that the noble lord is a good young man, and a promising young man; and that we ought to be satisfied with Mr. Disraeli's judgment in such a case, especially as there is a lurking belief that Mr. Disraeli's opinion is warmly supported by that of Lord Salisbury. But, strange as it may seem, the sharpest criticisms of this appointment come from the Tories, the very men who ought to be loyal to their leaders. This may arise from the circumstance that Lord Lytton is but a young peer, and because literature has less claim for respect among the people of blue blood, than broad acres or an old ancestral tree. The feeling in the present instance may also have been provoked by the circumstance that, by reason of his foreign service, Lord Lytton is not much known in London society, in the Clubs, or in the House of Peers. The Tories, too, had a notion that Lord Carnarvon or Lord Salisbury might possibly come out to India for a short term, for it is not many months ago that such a belief was gossiped abroad, and even got into print. Some few of them considered that the Duke of Buckingham had a reversionary interest in the Viceroyalty, though, as I told you some months ago, that idea was groundless. A good many men had hoped to see the post entrusted to Sir Bartle Frere, or to some other man who had won his spurs in actual Indian experience. Lord Lytton's name was about the last to be thought of, and when the appointment was mentioned in the Carlton it was received with incredulity.

In criticising Mr. Disraeli's selection of the new Viceroy many of the newspapers have offered their opinion upon the labours of Lord Northbrook. The press generally, and public opinion also, regard those services as having been fairly done, on the whole, and as having deserved the elevation of Lord Northbrook to an earldon. Unlike his successor Lord Northbrook is a man of great wealth; there has been no stint in maintaining the honours and the dignity of his post; and his liberality is also credited with being quite equal to such a trying test as this present visit by the Heir to the Throne. But, while joining with the press in their commendations of Lord Northbrook upon general grounds, there are not a few who dissent from them when once they come to details. No man denies that Lord Northbrook is a man of sound political ideas, that his rule has been beneficent to the natives, or that he is a man of hard work, in fact, I may say a zealot of hard work. His blunder over the Baroda business is still regarded a very serious matter, and it was made all the more serious because of his treatment of a very excellent public servant, Colonel Phayre. Now that the Baroda details are all before the public it is pretty evident that, had Lord Northbrook followed the advice of the man whom he made a scapegoat, the result would have been very different to his own credit as a statesman, and to the reputation of English rule in India. For all that Lord Northbrook accomplished in order to prevent a famine (many people still question whether the Bengal famine really existed) nobody begrudges a due meed of praise, but in that instance it was Lord Northbrook's good fortune to be surrounded by able and experienced men, and their services ought not to be forgotten. The papers, however, write a vast amount of gush about Lord Northbrook's personal labours in "stopping the last great famine," and among Anglo-Indians who understand the subject better than the London journalists this style of adulation has provoked a kind of reaction. Compared with the work of some of the Viceroys, Lord Northbrook has had very few special demands to tax his powers. With the assistance of some good men he did all that was necessary in the case of the famine, but the Baroda affair was an undoubted failure, though it is acknowledged, to his credit, that the failure arose from his Lordship's softheartedness in the interest of the natives. Happily the memory of it has in a great degree,—and its effects almost entirely,—been obliterated by the visit of the Prince of Wales.

The Foreign Minister has this week received the celebrated Joint Note from Count Andrassy. It is now obvious what caused the delay in its delivery, to which I referred in my last letter. Instead of dealing with the whole of the Christian race in Turkey, and proposing some scheme for guaranteeing its suggested reforms, like the reference (which was commonly reported to exist in the original draft) to the Christian Ambassadors in Constantinople, the note deals only with the revolted provinces, and proposes no guarantees. France is already reported to have agreed to it, her zeal in this matter being possibly induced by the coming elections, and the consequent desire to be rid of outside anxieties, and one can hardly imagine that Lord Derby will raise many objections. But when it is approved of all round, what is it likely to accomplish? The Sultan will simply declare that he agrees to it, and that his recent irade indicates his anxiety to deal liberally with the Christians. As now drafted this Joint Note can lead to no good result. It leaves the Eastern Question an open sore, and anyone of the great powers can probe it and set up irritation whenever the circumstances of the hour may so require. The common rumour is that it will be so proved next spring, and the prominence given in the St. Petersburg press to Montenegro (which is under Russian tutelage) having raised a loan and purchased arms "to be delivered in March," indicates that the warm weather is likely to bring more mischief in that quarter. The most substantial and reliable guarantee would have been the occupation of the revolted provinces by Austrian troops, pressure would have been thus brought to bear upon both Turkey and the insurgents, but Russia declines to agree to this, and the negotiations generally, between Russia and Austria, upon this question, during the past three months, show how incompatible are their views upon it. The feebleness of this present note, and the insight that its conception has given to the jealousies and the ambitions of Russia and Austria, are regarded as affirming what is no new opinion to many, that sooner or later, and perhaps much sooner than later, another Alexander (of Russia) may attempt to cut this Gordian knot by the power of the sword.

In the course of the present week there has been a curious scare on the Stock Exchange. News was published from the Roman correspondent of the *Standard* to the effect that Mr. Cave and the Khedive had quarrelled very seriously, and it really looked as though Mr. Cave might return home by the next steamer. Egyptian stocks ran down in a panic as much as they had risen since the Government purchase of the Khedive's shares, but only to recover their position next day, when the truth came out. There had no doubt been a slight misunderstanding between the Khedive and his mentor, but it was immediately settled, though by reason of Nubar Pasha's resignation (with which it had nothing to do) being made public at the same time, there arose a strong suspicion that Mr. Cave's mission had met a disastrous end. This, however, is not the fact. Mr. Cave is actively pursuing his inquiries, and the Khedive is giving him all the assistance that he desires. The cause of the original misunderstanding is curious, and well worth repeating. When Mr. Cave commenced to overhaul the Khedive's accounts, he submitted the latter, and the vouchers for the same, to a staff of English and French clerks. The Khedive happening to look in upon Mr. Cave found these men hard at work examining his private finances. He asked whether such a scrutiny could be necessary, and remarked that, instead of Mr. Cave bringing him advice, he had brought what he termed a syndicate, and has insinuated that Mr. Cave's staff might be interested in stock-jobbing. But the irritation was only momentary. Mr. Cave easily explained that he was doing no more than was customary in an accountant's office, and that till he knew the exact state of Egyptian finance he could not offer advice. From that time all has gone on smoothly. News of this incident reached England a week ago, and formed a piece of gossip in certain well-informed circles. It seems also to have reached Rome and to have become the basis of the telegram to which I have already referred. A rumour of this sort found genial soil in Italy, for the Italians, even more than the French or Russians, have been annoyed at our recent canal purchase. They have been making great efforts since the Franco German war to secure a footing in Egypt, and were succeeding very well till Mr. Disraeli stepped in with his *coup-de bourse*.

There is not much of interest in the shape of social gossip which your readers will not find in the newspapers. An ex-Cabinet Minister, whose family name is not unknown in Bombay, has the misfortune to own an impecunious son. The Hon. John Wodehouse, commonly called Lord Wodehouse, eldest son of the Earl of Kimberley, appears in this week's list of bankrupts. He is but 27 years of age.

I hear that Lieut Cameron, who is resting at Loanda, where he is making up his journals, has travelled over 500 miles of land which no other European has ever before seen. He has been pretty well plundered, but has avoided bloodshed. His expedition has been very cheaply managed.

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 19TH JANUARY.

I HAVE not written for the last two mails because there has been nothing worth telling you.

The Resident sailed very suddenly in the Briton on the 17th, but it is not known yet with what object; doubtless in good time we shall hear.

Raoof Pasha is still shut up in Hurrar and too weak to cut his way out to meet the relieving force, which, divided into two parties, was recently lying about 21 miles from Hurrar.

The Juffinah Egyptian despatch boat came in a few days ago; she is now running regularly to Zeila, making the passage in 20 hours. First class passengers are carried for Rs. 10, so that it would be a pleasant little trip for any one who could put up with her limited accommodation to run across, stay a few days, and return. Some of the local European merchants have already taken advantage of the establishment of the communication to go themselves over to the African Coast to make purchases. She also carries freight at 4 annas a cwt., but is not much patronised because it costs nearly another 4 annas to put the goods on shore after arrival at Aden; and buggalows carry merchandise from shore to shore for about 6 as a package.

To show how small a hold the Egyptians have on the Somali Coast, I may mention that a few days ago the Ayal Yoonus and the Aysa Moosa tribes had a regular fight in Berbera itself, under Jamali Pasha's nose. Several persons were badly wounded but none killed. Shortly after this the Haler Gerhagis attacked a party of the Ayal Yoonus just outside Berbera and killed eleven of them, taking two prisoners.

We have had a few cases of small-pox lately, but it is hoped that by the measures taken the disease has been nearly stamped out.

It is very vexatious that, after the Chiltern had succeeded in mending the cable near Perim, another break has been discovered about 120 miles on this side of Suez. It is hoped that the damage will be repaired in about a week. The Chiltern leaves this to-day for the spot where the cable has parted.

We are having unprecedented weather here just now. Rainfalls daily, but not in sufficient quantity to fill the tanks, or even to put more than a few inches of water in them.

We hope that the postal convention will do something for us at Aden. We have to pay now as much for our letters to England as if we were in India, and yet the postage to the latter is 4 annas at least per letter.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

30TH JAN.—FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 5—208, 1 and 2 verses. 5-3) P.M.—Litany. 6-0 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 309—342,—220. The Offertories will be devoted to the Cathedral Choir School.

HOLY-DAYS—Wednesday, Feby. 2nd—Purification of the B. V. Mary. 7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Auckland.

Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend. Chaplain—the Revd. D.F. Mackey, B. A.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—MADE OF THE BEST Cow Hide in Black, also Tan Colour.—18, 20, 22 & 24 inche long Black, the 22, 30, 35 & 42. Tan Colour in the above sizes, Re. 30, 35, 40 and 45. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD,

26TH JAN.

WITH every prospect of an early and severe hot weather, with dry tanks and watercarts by the score creeping along every road, it is not surprising to find that almost every soul in the place talks of going 'Home' or to 'The Hills'. All over the Madras Presidency the same feeling seems to prevail, and I hear that Sylk's and the other leading hotels on the Neilgherries are already full for the season. The Public Gardens and the Secunderabad Bandstand are a sight for sore eyes in the desert all around, and while I write the dust is flying all over the place like a snow storm. In Secunderabad there have been several changes lately. There are now British and Madras Inspectors of Hospitals, and a new Cantonment Magistrate, who distinguished himself the other day by a crusade against the evil deeds of meat-blowing butchers; and a new Judge Advocate is on his way from Europe. This officer is a barrister-at-law, and has hitherto not been averse to private practice. We have still the same Civil Surgeon, and he seems likely to see us all out. The 76th Regiment go home at the end of next month, and their Commanding Officer with them, the proposed exchange with Lieutenant Colonel Chichester of the 81st having fallen through. Their sister battalion the 33rd reached Kamptee some time back, and will eventually find its way here, but their place will be supplied immediately by the 2nd battalion 16th. The 16th Lancers are home at the end of the year, and are succeeded by the 12th Lancers. The Dramatic Society has been very *chup* lately, but I heard some thing of a performance to be given by the D'Arcey Reads with the aid of distinguished amateurs. The Sky Race meeting at Bowanpully was a purely local affair, and needed no report. For three afternoons (not in succession which would have been beyond endurance) ladies toiled out in the hot sun, to see a race, a walk over, and a race in the moonlight. Luckily there *was* a moon, or they might have lost their way home, and possibly caused anxiety to their husbands, for in this strange place it is not the thing for wives and husbands to go out together. Beyond this we have had no social excitement since New Year's Eve, if I except some private tableaux on a somewhat extensive scale, on which, however, I have no power to comment. A Bombay photographer, who pitches his tent here every cold weather, tells me he is to perpetuate some of them, so you may, if you wish, be able to judge for yourself on his return to Bombay in Shudderghat the deaths of Mr. Clerk, wife of H.H. the Nizam's tutor, from cholera, and of Mr. Fowler, the extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Residency offices, have cast a gloom over different strata of society. But, the officers of the Reformed Troops intend shortly to give a ball on a large scale to their brethren at Secunderabad, an outbreak the more remarkable as the latter usually ignore the existence of the former. A perfectly groundless story has been going the rounds of Secunderabad as to the cause of the sad death of the lady referred to above. Captain Clerk, it was said, had shown considerable sympathy to the friends of Mahommed Zumma Khan, the Nizam's Arabist teacher, who was murdered at the beginning of the month by a Mahidwi (the word has hitherto been incorrectly given in all the newspapers who have noticed the affair.) The Pathans accordingly resolved to strike a blow at him, but as he is usually protected by a guard, poison was resorted to, Captain Clerk escaping, while his wife became the victim. The whole thing is an invention from beginning to end, and the only poison in the case came from a cholera-stricken village at the back of Captain Clerk's house. The Resident is still at Calcutta, and the wildest rumours are afloat as to the cause of his visit, the most credible supposition being that he intends to extract from the Foreign Department very precise instructions as to the line of policy to be adopted here. There is, I believe, now no probability of Mr. Saunders' return. Captain Trevor, Second Assistant Resident, goes home for three months in March, his brother coming here under the auspices of Sir Salar Jung, to reform the Nizam's Law Courts, an Augean stable which will require very Herculean sweeping. Mr. Bowen, the Nawab's Private Secretary for many years, retires shortly, and of course there are a host of would be successors, but I fancy the post is as good as filled already. A seceder from the Chadderghat Masonic Lodge, Deccan, has established a Scotch Lodge *Moreland* in Secundrabad which is drawing members from the St. John's and Mayo Lodges. The proposed Chanda Mineral Railway is in a very advanced state on paper, but the Indian Government are said to be anxious to construct it themselves, and on the broad gauge. I question whether the Nizam's State line is as good as it might be for the money. Certain parts of the permanent way are in an unsati-factory state, nor, indeed, in consequence of any fault of construction, but the rails are not suited to the sharp curves of the line. Quarters are to be built near the Secunderabad station for the Railway Staff, and from the extent of ground enclosed there and the workshops are likely to be on a very extensive scale. If not, it is a great mistake to enclose so much ground, as diversion of roads has been rendered necessary, and, heaven knows, distances here are long enough already. Among our recent distinguished visitors have been Mr. Courtney of the *Times*, and during Sir Salar Jung's absence at Calcutta, the Duke of Sutherland, who is reported to have become possessor of some court jewellery here. Be this as it may, he has invited the Nawab to visit him in England, and the latter is very much inclined to go. There was some talk of the Duke of Buckingham visiting Sir Salar Meade here, but I have heard nothing definite about it. Nor is the Prince of Wales likely to take Ellora on his homeward journey. Mohorrum begins on Friday, and the usual Lungah, or procession of Reformed and (very) Irregular Troops will take place on the 5th of that month, (if the commander of the former recovers in the interval his gorgeous fulldress uniform which was stolen on the return journey from Calcutta. It is a sight which beggars description, and every one should see it *once* and then may say *Jam satis*. To conclude I cannot do better than comment on the very unsatisfactory working of the Railway. The daily mixed trains (up and down) occupy 8½ hours in the journey of 120 miles from here to Shahabad. They correspond with the main line trains to and from Bombay, but are so timed as to keep Madras passengers dead of twaddling laudation of our local Traffic Manager appears in the *Deccan Times*, which I regret that I cannot endorse as long as a nuisance of this kind continues, which could be obviated by a better management of traffic. The gentleman in question may be courtesy itself, and he is distinguished by an unusual politeness to natives, but this kind of thing is not good management.

THE LATE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Ashworth appears to think that by continuing to throw dirt around him he can wriggle out of his position. In his wild ravings at that temperance meeting he said that the fellow passenger who died at an "up-country station" died of *delirium tremens*. Had there been one spark of Christian charity, or indeed of proper regard for truth in his heart, he would have withdrawn the statement and acknowledged his error.

Mr. Ashworth still says that the rev. gentlemen who died on board died of the D.T., and speaks of three passengers in Bombay who know it, "one gone to England and the other two at Meerut." I cannot believe any of the pas sengers will say that they ever saw any symptoms of *delirium tremens* manifested by the rev. gentleman. He spent more of his time with me than with any other of the passengers except his wife, I had some conv ersation with him not more than five hours before he died. On the day before his death I had several conversations with him, and spoke to the doctor about him. The gengtleman was very ill, but certainly not of *delirium tremens*. Surely the doctor's reports on the ship's books will give some account of his gentleman's death, for we may perhaps also find there some account of the symptoms of the disease and of the medicines administered. Captain Mackay has already given his testimony as to the steady conduct and uniformly good behaviour of the rev. gentleman. The friends and relatives of both families in England will call upon Mr. Ashworth to substantiate his statement, and if he put in the plea of injured feelings, that word by which we designate certain characters, will find its way into the mouth of every one who has read his speech.—Yours, &c.

GEORGE BRIDGE.

THE RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is astonishing how indifferent some people are to their own interests. One would have fancied that the recent fire at the Malet Bunder would have served as a wholesome and timely warning to the Railway Company to take immediate steps to interview the Municipal Commissioner with the view to the removal of the hay stacks now lying in such dangerous proximity to the railway property at the Frere Basin Bunder. So far is this from being the case, that I was not a little surprised on visiting the scene of the late fire yesterday, to find the hay landing business not only "full swing" as usual, but new stacks being raised near the Frere Bunder! It is difficult to conceive the coolness of the Railway Company under the circumstance. The property which this Company exposes to such heavy and avoidable risk, is of the value of about two lacs of rupees, which the apathy and inaction of the Railway authorities may any time see shattered to the fate of its but lately smouldering neighbour.

It is fortunate that the wind which fanned the flames of the recent fire was blowing from a westerly direction; had it changed to the north there is no denying the fact that the now neglected property of the Railway Company would assuredly have been numbered among the things of the past.

Incendiarism would appear to be the order of the day, and the forewarning of the recent fire ought to justify the Railway Company in forearming itself by protesting against the continuance any longer of any combustible substance in the immediate vicinity of their valuable property. I am sure Mr. Pedder would see at once the force of such a complaint, and would cause the removal of the stacks to a remoter neighbourhood where they may rest secure from mischief to surrounding objects. The Byculla Flats, I think would suit the purpose; at any rate, let them be sent anywhere than be allowed a day longer at their present place—to Hookiebirnie if need be.—Yours, &c.

Chinchpoogly, 28th Jan. R. L.

MODY BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Dan" has written a pointed and opportune letter in behalf of the hundreds of poor native passengers who use Mody Bay, who pay heavy fees on their luggage and have no equivalent in the way of accommodation. There is no part of the whole foreshore more generally used than this spot, and the Trustees have but to pay it a visit, between six and eight of a morning to see the hundreds of people scrambling up and down the stones, to awaken them to a sense of their duty. If they would not be above a hint from a humble source, the money voted to extend the Apollo Refreshment Rooms might in justice and fairness be devoted to a landing place constructed at

MODY BAY.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE COLOUR OF THE BOMBAY SEPOY'S UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe there is no doubt our present Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, proposes shortly to change the dress of the Native Army of this Presidency, and it is said the Zouave costume is to be taken as a pattern. I feel sure few will object to this step, but what is really objected to is the contemplated change in the colour of the uniform. It is a well known fact to any officer who has done any regimental duty that the native soldier is proud of our national colour "scarlet," and I therefore trust before the question of colour is finally decided, the opinion of those best acquainted with the feelings of our native troops may be called for.

AN OFFICER OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

NATIVE OFFICERS AND THE STAR OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cannot our Government find any native officers of the Armies of India worthy of being admitted into the order of the Star of India?

There are men who have devoted their lives and freely shed their blood in the service of Her Majesty who are highly deserving of this honour. Chivalrous and high bred men are now left neglected and to pine in sorrow and discontent. There are many British officers entirely indebted to these men for obtaining their own Brevets and C.B., &c, &c. How is it they have left their native comrades unrewarded, and not urged their claims in common justice and honesty? Bankers, contractors and others can be found deserving, yet not one gallant native soldier.

Further than a courteous reception the native officer appears to be the only class overlooked by the Prince of Wales.—Yours, &c. D.

BOMBAY.

BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—We have received Rs. 5 on account of the Band Conveyance Fund from Mr. Anundrao Narayen Wassodew.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Nuthoo Coosnab, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for cruelly torturing his bullock.

EVADING THE TODDY DRAWING LICENSE.—Sonoo Gunnookeer and two other Hindoos were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for drawing toddy without a license from the Collector of Bombay.

ASSAULT.—Krishna Shapore, cooly, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for assaulting a woman named Rajee. The same man was again fined a further sum of Rs. 5 by the same Magistrate, for assaulting Heera Pudma.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A cart driver, named Babajee Bapoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring a woman, named Dhondee. Rs. 5 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the woman as compensation.

CHEATING.—A policeman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, named Balloo Ramjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of obtaining by false pretences one anna from Khatsey Lowjee, and was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The amateurs of the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the romantic melodrama, entitled "Jalam Jore," specially composed for the club by Mr. E. J. Khory. The performance comes off under the patronage of the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of Wittoo Ramjee, a toddy drawer, aged forty-five. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree."

A HIGH COURT VAKEEL'S SUNNUD CANCELLED.—At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, Mr. Wussuntrao Balmoocund Talpade, vakeel of the High Court, was called upon before the Chief Justice to answer an explanation in respect of a charge of professional misconduct preferred against him by some of his clients. The explanation proving unsatisfactory, the Chief Justice, after consulting the other Judges of the Court cancelled the sunnud granted to Mr. Wussuntrao Balmoocund Talpade, prohibting him from practising as vakeel of the High Court and the Court subordinate to it.

THEFTS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Esubjee Cassum, Ismajee Dawoodbhoy and three others were charged, Nos. 1 and 2 with stealing a silver watch and two dozen umbrellas, the property of Dawood Khan Tyeb, and the others with receiving the same knowing it to be stolen. Upon the evidence adduced prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted and sentenced to six months' hard, labour in the House of Correction.—A Hindoo, named Balloo Suddoo, for stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 32, belonging to Soondree, woman, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—A private letter from Jacobabad informs us that the Commissioner in Sind's Camp was still at that station. Sir William Merewether will leave about the end of the present month for Shikarpore, visiting the Begari and Desert canals on the way. From Shikarpore the Camp will move on to Sukkur, and thence cross over to Roree.—*Sind News.*

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF KURUNDWAR.—It is with sincere regret that we have to chronicle the death of His Highness Raghoonath Rao Dada, Chief of Kurundwar. The melancholy event occurred at Kolhapore on the morning of Tuesday last. His Highness was well-known to[Poona, and, indeed, through out this Presidency, he having been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. At the Poona season His Highness has usually been amongst us. His health has been giving way for some time past so that the event is not altogether unexpected.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 24.

MR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE KURRUCKWASLA WATER CASE.—To-day this case will be resumed in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, when Mr. Livingstone will be brought up before the Magistrate on a charge of being instigator and abettor in a case of using criminal force. This is a case of great interest, for it is hoped that it will lead to the decision of the question as to whether the Sir Jamsetjee Fountain and other public places, used for years by the poor for drawing water, shall remain free to all. It is an important question as native gentlemen will not be disposed to give Government charge of public benefactions, if their terms are liable to alteration, and that by and by,

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

(Times, Jan. 5.)

We make this morning an announcement which will take the public generally by surprise. The India Office informs us that Lord Northbrook will retire from the Viceroyalty of India early in the Spring, and will be succeeded in the government of the greatest Dependency of the Crown by Lord Lytton. It is intimated that this decision has been contemplated for some time. In the course of last Summer the Viceroy expressed his desire to be relieved from his arduous duties, on the ground that he did not feel capable of sustaining them during another hot season, and such a request it was impossible to reject. Valuable as Lord Northbrook's services have been to India and to the Empire, it would be a mischievous expenditure of precious forces to indure or compel a statesman who had accumulated the experiences of Indian rule to expose himself to the trials of such a climate after his health had threatened to break down. It is painfully certain that the lives of Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Lord Elgin might have long been spared, and their exercised capacities of Indian statesmanship might have been reserved for the service of the Empire at home, if they had been able to withdraw when they first felt their powers sinking under the strain of an immense responsibility and a depressing atmosphere. We feel, therefore, that Lord Northbrook has done wisely for his country and for himself in retiring before a subtle and implacable enemy. There were good reasons, however, for delaying the announcement of his intention to resign. If it had been made public when it was first intimated to the India Office, Indian native opinion would assuredly have discerned in it a confirmation of the rumours, current last year, of a disagreement in policy upon the Baroda question between Lord Salisbury and the Government of India. Whether Lord Northbrook was right or not—and we have not disguised our conviction that in many parts of his policy he was wrong—it was clearly necessary to sustain him, unless, indeed, his errors were to be considered so serious as to call for public reproof. Fortunately, they were not of such a kind, and the unity of purpose which more than anything else impresses the Oriental mind with a sense of English power was not broken in the sight of a vigilant and jealous subject population. Moreover, the visit of the Heir Apparent to the vast Empire which he is one day to rule had been determined upon, and Lord Northbrook had fairly earned the reward of being the first English Viceroy to receive as a host in India the Heir to the English Throne. The brilliant pageantry of the Prince's reception at Bombay and at Calcutta is an appropriate ending to Lord Northbrook's career as Ruler of India.

That career, it is true, will hardly take rank among the most brilliant chapters of Indian history. It is not possible to compare Lord Northbrook for originality and trenchant genius with Lord Dalhousie; nor, perhaps, is his policy marked with the seal of moral nobleness as clearly as Lord Canning's was. He has shown less subtlety of appreciation, less pliancy of intelligence in mastering the life of a strange world, than Lord Elgin, and still less of the genial and robust vigour which great opportunities revealed in Lord Mayo. Yet Lord Northbrook brought to the task of Indian Government very peculiar and very valuable gifts. His cool-headed sagacity, disciplined by official training, was not often at fault. It must ever be remembered that Lord Northbrook grappled with and crushed the most formidable famine which in modern times has threatened any country under civilized rule. His policy may have been open to criticism, but it was pursued with unswerving energy, and was followed by triumphant success. The victory justifies the plan of operations, and Lord Northbrook may affirm with pride that having resolved not to fail, he did not fail. Even when his failure would have doomed millions of England's subjects to a horrible death. This achievement gives its highest distinction to Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, and makes it proper that it should be specially honoured by the visit of the Prince of Wales. During the Famine the Viceroy's great powers of work were exerted to the utmost, and, indeed, they have never been spared. But Lord Northbrook, like other people, has *les défauts de ses qualités*, and the working quality has been, perhaps, a little too visible in his government. Under him the British rule in India exhibited much more of its strenuous and even plodding character than under Lord Dalhousie or Lord Mayo. The gorgeous aspects of Eastern life, which warmed the imagination of Burke and Macaulay, had apparently little charm for Lord Northbrook. He has not certainly been wanting in magnificence and liberality, and it is true, we believe, that his official salary, large as it is, has not sufficed to supply the state he has kept up. But the burden of Sovereign splendour has not been borne as lightly by him as by his genial predecessor. Every one, however, will agree that Lord Northbrook has won his Earldom fairly and will rejoice that he returns to give the House of Lords the advantage of a consummate experience of Indian affairs.

The choice of Lord Lytton as Lord Northbrook's successor is bold and striking. Few can have guessed at this appointment before it was made public; but still fewer, probably, will now question its fitness. Lord Lytton has his genius by inheritance, but he has had a training in public affairs which his accomplished father had not, and he is believed to possess administrative abilities in which his father was wanting. He possesses, but is not possessed by, a graceful poetic talent which secure him the advantages of a cultivated and sympathetic imagination, but does not threaten to dominate his intellectual qualities. In the diplomatic service he has risen fast and far, and both his powers of work and his skill in affairs are recognized on the Continent no less than at home. As British Minister at Lisbon he has had little scope for eminent services, and his labours in the subordinate ranks of diplomacy at some of the great capitals are better known. His Reports have always been admirably clear and full, and his Minutes in Council, with which a Governor-General is bound to expound or defend his policy, will be penned by a master of literary style. Lord Lytton goes out to India in the prime of life, and at a period when the interest of Englishmen in Oriental politics is deepening rapidly. It is significant that an experienced and able diplomatist should be selected for the Indian Viceroyalty at a time when events seem once more to be connecting the interests of our Indian Empire with the great game of Continental policy.

AN ORIENTALIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The season of the Royal visit to India has been darkened by a loss which will be felt keenly by Orientalists, just as the death of Lord Hastings appeals to general society. The late Rev Dr. John Wilson, F.R.S., lived in India 46 years as a missionary, during which long period he was absent in England only twice. He had not perhaps a very deep intimate and microscopic knowledge of Indian languages, but his learning was most extensive and various, and the breadth of his erudition atoned for his lack of minute excellences of scholarship. His son, the author of "The Abode of Snow" a work which was very favourably reviewed in your columns a short time ago, has mastery of a graphic style which his learned father never possessed; but the late doctor stood in his day almost, if not wholly alone, as one who had gained a unique knowledge of the various peoples of India, especially of Western India. He devoted nearly 15 years of his life to the special study of Caste, and we learn from Bombay that he as left behind him a large amount of MS. on the subject. Indeed, to the day when he became aware of his approaching death, Dr. Wilson hoped to leave behind him his dissertation on the Castes of India, their origin and present ramifications, in a complete form, as a task-work of his career. It now remains for his able son to publish the MS., which, it is understood, though incomplete, is exceedingly valuable, and contains quite a cyclopædia of recondite facts. No one honoured Dr. Wilson more than such eminent men as the Duke of Argyll, the present Viceroy (who met him a short time before his death), Sir Bartle Frere, and Mr. Grant Duff. The last used to tell his friends that he never spent such pleasant and profitable hours in India as when conversing with Dr. Wilson. To one who was earnestly bent on studying the archæology and antiquities, the religious beliefs, the manners and customs, and the race peculiarities of Western India, Dr. Wilson was, as has been aptly said, an admirable and invaluable guide. His knowledge of everything concerning India was so vast and varied, and his character stood so high, that not only Europeans but learned natives looked upon him as an unerring counsel; and he became, in the latter years of his life, one of the recognized authorities to whose decision all questions requiring to be settled by the light of Indian experience were referred.

As a missionary, there is no necessity to express an opinion upon the doctor, and as a politician it is only needful to say in brief that Viceroys and Governors have, for more than a quarter of a century, been in the habit of consulting him before taking grave steps in matters relating to public policy. Dr. Wilson's private and confidential letters on state subjects to leading statesmen saw the light of publicity, they would form a most interesting volume. There is reason for expressing the belief that, but for Dr. Wilson's strong recommendations to Lord Northbrook to pursue a vigorous policy with regard to the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, Mulhar Rao would the other day have met the Prince of Wales at Bombay as a reigning Monarch instead of being detained in his native city among the banyans of Nungumbaukum. Dr. Wilson landed in India in 1829. He immediately set himself the task of acquiring native languages, and travelled about the country frequently from Rajpootana and Kattywar to the northern districts of the Indian Presidency. In 1843 he published a learned work on "The Religion of the Parsees," which immediately brought him into notice as an Oriental scholar. Eleven years previously to this Dr. Wilson established the first educational institution not under the direct supervision and patronage of Government, where English was taught and higher branches of study pursued, in Bombay. Not many years afterwards the Bombay Government issued under its *imprimatur* Dr. Wilson's concise and valuable "History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India." In 1847 and 1849 Dr. Wilson published "Sermons to Parsees," "Evangelization in India," and a number of lectures and miscellaneous writings. Forty years ago he undertook the Presidentship of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. As a scholar, linguist, and traveller, Dr Wilson is perhaps most plainly to be gauged by his "Lands of the Bible." In many respects it is a wonderful production. The style is almost as crabbed as Dr. Pusey's, and the matter as learned as Dr. Pusey's generally is. It seems strange to contrapare a stern and staunch Presbyterian of the Free Church school of Scottish theology with the Oxford Tractarian Professor, but to one who knows the two men well comparisons will not seem odious. Dr. Wilson's "Lands of the Bible" described the condition of Christians of all classes and creeds in Asia. It laid bare the true state of Oriental Jews, Samaritans, and Asiatic Mahomedans of the two main sects. It treated of the original inhabitants and past and present dialects of Syria, Palestine, &c. Dr. Wilson's researches were universally regarded by those competent to form a just opinion as extremely original as well as valuable. During the last ten years of his life Dr. Wilson dropped into his "anecdotage." He seemed to prefer talking to writing. As he had no Boswell to record his marvellously varied and striking table-talk on Eastern subjects, social, religious, political, philosophical, and archæological, it is to be feared much of that which greatly contributed to the power of his name and fame in India will soon be forgotten. But should his MSS. on India Castes be printed there is reason for hoping Dr. Wilson's reputation as an Asiatic scholar will have a less [illegible] lately before the [illegible]amayn, the son of [illegible] under his keeping. [illegible] name in India. His [illegible]e of Bombay and the [illegible]mbled him and the [illegible]an and Musselman. [illegible]nded the funeral of [illegible] Western India has [illegible]

X.

THE DEATH OF SHELLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—When I received the news from Rome of an old sailor at Spezia having confessed he was one of the crew of the felucca who ran down Shelley's boat, I believed it, and do so still, as it exactly corresponded with the event. The Italian fishing feluccas on that part of the coast are long, low, heavy-decked vessels, carrying from seven to ten men, lateen sails, sharp in the bows, and very fast sailors. Shelley's was an undecked open boat schooner-rigged. She was so light that she had three tons and a half of iron ballast to bring her down to her bearings. At midday on the 8th of July, 1822, Shelly came from his bankers at Leghorn with a canvas bag full of Tuscan crown pieces. Byron, Shelley, Williams, and myself could not be distinguished by the sailors at the harbour, and Byron's and Shelley's boats had their sails loose, ready for sea. It was a light land breeze when we weighed our anchors and started at 2 p.m. I was on board Byron's boat, and was hailed at the entrance of the harbour by the captain of the port asking if I had my port clearances and bill of health. On my answering I had not, that I was going to return that night he replied that I should be put in quarentine. I was therefore obliged to re-anchor, and Shelley's boat proceeded alone. Two feluccas went out of the port at the same time, in the same direction as Shelley's boat. I remained on board. Some hours after the squall came on, the wind and the sea mist veiled everything from sight at any distance, and the first thing we saw was several feluccas returning for refuge into the harbour.

When the first vessel anchored I sent a note on board of her, a Genoese to see what tidings he could get of Shelley's boat. The crew declared they had seen nothing of her The Genoese said, "Why, there are some of her spare on board you"—pointing to an English oar, "that belongs to her." This they all denied. On his reporting the circumstance to me he expressed his suspicions that they knew more than they would acknowledge. I thought that we should know more the next day. If I had reported to the captain of the port what the Genoese said, their vessel would have been put in quarantine for 14 days: that restrained me. I had no suspicion at that time of the disaster which had happened and the light spars of Shelley's boat might have been thrown overboard. Hearing nothing for several days, I became alarmed, but everything was conjecture. I then rode along the coast line to Viareggio, and collected evidence that Shelley's boat had been wrecked. At length the bodies of the crew were found, and every effort was made to detect where the boat had sunk. After a course of dredging, she was found in ten fathoms water, about two miles off the coast of Viareggio. The cause of her loss was then evident—her starboard quarter was stove in evidently by a blow from the sharp bows of a felucca; and as I have said, being undecked, and having three tons and a half of iron ballast, she would have sunk in two minutes. Had she been decked it would have been otherwise. So that the man, in his confession, saying that "the moment they struck she went down" impressed me with the truth of his revelation. That this had been her fate had been the general opinion of the Genoese dockyard authorities and of all who saw her. The Italian Professor's endeavour to excuteate his countrymen is patriotic. We English are not so credulous; we are better acquainted with Italy and the Italians than they are with us; and whom is there to hoax about an occurrence which has never been commented upon, which happened two generations ago, and in which few persons are interested ?—Your obediently.

E. J. TRELAWNY.

Lompting, near Worthing, Dec. 27.

On the above letter the *Athenæum* writes as follows:—In his interesting letter in Monday's *Times*, Mr. Trelawny seems to us to have missed the point that is of most importance. The pressing question is not whether the details of the confession agree with the known facts, but whether any confession has been made at all. The letter of "W. E." in Tuesday's *Times* contains some important modifications of the story told to Miss Trelawny,—Modifications that will make it more difficult than it at first seemed to test satisfactorily the truth of the tale. "The old fisherman" who died "a little while ago" turns out to have died twelve years ago, and between the priest and the informant of Miss Trelawny's friend comes yet another link in the chain, an old Italian nobleman, who is now dead. Whether the priest is still alive does not appear, and this, in our opinion, is the point to be first ascertained.

A FRENCH GENERAL ELECTION.

(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")

PARIS, JAN. 3.

THE National Assembly has disappeared. It belongs henceforth to the past, and should only be spoken of with the impartial judgment befitting a fact which is excluded from controversy and passion. But in disappearing it leaves France in face of an unsolved problem. Some of the Parties which shared the country among them may have become powerless, but none of them have abdicated, and all cherish a secret hope of reconquering France to their exclusive profit. At this moment, however, two Parties only are really entering on the combat. Neither the Bonapartists nor the Republicans are sufficiently numerous to deploy in the open on a battle-field chosen beforehand. The auxiliaries they are leading into fire do not inspire them with confidence enough for them to risk all on a single and decisive engagement. It is not, however, by an assault that they hope to seize in broad daylight on the coveted fortress named France, and Europe would be egregiously mistaken if it expected in the coming electoral campaign one of those great actions which determine the strategic lines of a long look on at a combat.

Republicans and Bonapartists are pushing forward their earthworks, and it is by hoisting the flag of Marshal MacMahon that they hope to shelter themselves behind their trenches. Each party has already got beyond the first zone. The Bonapartists have for five years, with intelligent tenacity, been engaged getting over that first and formidable stage which consisted in whitewashing the Empire from the resentment of defeat, which was linked with its memory. Looking back five years, one is stupefied at the work which has been accomplished. At that time—and I am not speaking of the end of the war, but of July, 1871—attentive observers descried on the Parisian horizon a few Bonapartists who had disappeared in the murderous which carried away the Empire. The return of these Bonapartist harbingers was regarded, it may be remembered, as a kind of courageous act. They incurred no danger, however. The blood shed by the Commune, the awe of the still smoking ruins it had left behind it, had a terrified men's minds that they had forgotten the authors of the war, and even the foreign soldiers who still trod French soil. Soon, therefore, the men who had remained faithful to the Empire followed the example which had been set them, and presently the entire Imperialist phalanx were to be found on the pavement of the Capital. The first Bonapartist newspapers re-appeared, and, by a stroke of cleverness which cannot be too much admired, instead of imprudently proposing the restoration of the Empire, all their efforts were then directed to a single end—to shift on others the fault of having declared war without being prepared for it, and the weight of the burdens the war had bequeathed to the country. By a real stroke of genius they began their attack against the 4th of September, stigmatized by them as a national crime. In this ingenious work they had all the unintelligent troop of Monarchists as auxiliaries. These latter could not forgive the 4th of September for having proclaimed the Republic when the Monarchy, in their eyes, was the rightful successor of the Empire. In attacking the 4th of September they could merely vent resentment for their disappointment; but this motive sufficed, and they have since constantly directed their efforts against the Republic, voting investigations which are nothing but monuments of impotent hate and sterile rancour, and at this moment few of them have perceived that every blow they struck at the 4th of September benefited the Empire, and the Empire alone. Thanks to this passionate assistance, the Imperialists have turned to good account the legislative term just expired. At this moment the Empire, in the mind of France, is exculpated from the blunders of the war. It has no longer to struggle against the crushing memory of that fatal period, and even in the Assembly—that Assembly where, in February, 1871, only six votes timidly objected to the vote of deposition—it was not possible latterly to attack the Empire without provoking the protest of almost the entire Right. Such has been the result of this first and marvellous work of the Bonapartiste; not that their number augmented, not that they gained fresh adherents to the Empire, but by directing the animosity of France, with the co-operation of the Monarchists, against the 4th of September, they overcame the timidity of most of those afraid to declare themselves openly, and have succeeded in forming themselves in compact ranks, which strike public attention and impress the imagination. Certain now of having only the Republic to contest, they propose to go to the elections sometime in mid-winter, and Bonapartists who were to vote for such a high hand, sometimes as a patient Party, respectful to the established Government, and willingly passing under what is in France the elastic and ill-defined title of Conservatives.

During this legislative period, however, an important event has happened, which must be recalled, because it explains the strange electoral alliance about to be formed for the election of the Senate, and also because it indicates clearly the attentive difference about to be made between the Senate elections and those for the future Assembly. I mean the Duc de Broglie's appointment of Mayors. That law was undoubtedly solicited and accorded as an anti-Republican measure. The object in view was to remove the Mayors favourable to the Republic in the large centres. Where there was a choice the Republican Mayor was superseded by an Orleanist or Legitimist. In small places, the number of those capable of managing a Mairie not being very large, a choice had to be made between retaining the Republican Mayor and appointing a Bonapartist. The majority of the Mairies have now at their head either Orleanist, Legitimist, or Bonapartist Mayors; all, however, wearing Marshal MacMahon's colours. One cockade is so quickly changed that really nothing was easier than to ask them to keep till further orders the one they wished to wear. When the Senate Bill, however, came, it was decided that the Senators should be chosen by the Deputies, the Department by the General Councillors, by the Arrondissement Councillors, and by a delegate appointed by every Municipality. That delegate, nobody has ever doubted, will naturally in most cases be the Mayor. Now, France and the Colonies number 735 Deputies, 3,680 General Councillors, 3,529 Arrondissement Councillors, and 36,313 Municipal Councillors. There are Departments where the delegates of these Communes are five, six, and eight times as numerous as all the other Senatorial electors put together. The Mayors, therefore, are the real Senatorial electors. Need I add who will be their favourite candidates? They will, like De Mayors, be a mixture of Orleanism, Legitimacy, and Bonapartism, men putting their flag in their pocket *pour faire plaisir*, and gracefully hoisting Marshal MacMahon's name, for it takes no time to put a cockade in one pocket and draw another out of the other. It is thus people are trying to deceive one another; it is thus that M. Bocher and M. le Provost de Launay will be seen figuring on the same list, M. Lambert St. Croix or M. Dufaure with a more or less avowed, a more or less attenuated Bonapartist. Where, however, the semi-official papers announce the result they will class only the impatient Bonapartists as Bonapartists, and the irreconcilable Legitimists as Legisimists. Every member of the Left Centre on the other hand will be set down as the Radical and it is one of the great feats of the Bonapartists to have got whoever is not a Bonapartist considered a Radical. One hundred and sixty-five Ministerialists are thus calculated on against 135 Oppositionists; but of those 165, 60 are Bonapartists with patience and 50 Legitimists without power or patience, or Monarchists without a flag. The other 55 will be real Ministerialists wanting for the moment the Marshall and nothing but him, and voting for his Cabinet. In the Opposition there will be 11 or 12 militant Bonapartists and 120 or 125 of all shades of the Left, a considerable majority of them Left Centre. Such will probably be the issue of the Senatorial struggle, which will in no way resemble the Assembly elections, and the latter deserve a chapter to themselves. In what way the Imperialists will engage in the Senatorial struggle is seen, but it is not here they will have to measure swords with the Republicans, but in the fight for the Assembly. There they will change tactics, and the fight will be more in earnest. There the appointment of Mayors falsified it beforehand by imposing allinaces. I must be borne in mind, however, that even in the Senate the Republicans will considerably predominate, though not having the majority, and secondly, that the fight with flag unfurled for the Assembly will be more keenly contested, and will afford a better criterion of the temper of the country.

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COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 7.)

APPARENTLY the acceptance of Count Andrassy's Note is at most only a question of days. The enigmatic communication sent to the Paris papers yesterday evening says that the statement that the French Government had already consented, without reserve, to the Austrian proposal, is "in advance of events." There is no doubt, however, that in this instance events will soon catch up the announcement, and though England may take rather a longer time to send in her formal adhesion there is not the least reason to suppose that our Government intends to maintain an attitude of isolation upon this question. In point of fact, there usqo nothing in Count Andrassy's Note to make isolation necessary or desirable. Enough has been whispered of its contents to show that it expresses excellent and appropriate sentiments, and suggests reforms the propriety of which is admitted by every one, the Turkish Government included. England certainly cannot object to a formal statement on behalf of the chief European Powers that the pacification of the revolted provinces of Turkey imperatively demands the concession of complete religious equality between Christians and Mahommedans, a searching reconstruction of the existing modes of assessing and collecting the taxes, and the enforcement of these salutary changes by thoroughly impartial tribunals. Assuming, therefore, that the Note is as good as accepted, and that negotiations relative to the execution of the proposed reforms by the Porte are about to be opened at Constantinople, it is time to consider how far the questions in dispute have advanced in the direction of a settlement. In form, no doubt, great progress has been made. The three Northern Powers, and especially Austria and Russia, have been hard at work for months at the preparation of this Note. More than once the hope of arriving at any agreement as to its terms has been all but abandoned. It has been drafted and redrafted, revised and re-revised; modified to meet the objection of one Power, recast to carry out the wishes of another. Surely it is a genuine triumph of diplomacy that all these obstacles should in the end have been surmounted, and the Note have gone forth with the joint consent of the three Chancelleries. Before conceding the admiration which so conspicuous a success seems to claim, it is expedient to consider what was the nature of the difficulties which so long appeared insurmountable and by what kind of expedient they have been got rid of. It cannot be supposed that any one of the three Cabinets concerned in the preparation of the Note wished to maintain the supremacy of Mahommedans over Christians, or confessed to a preference for unjust over just taxation, or wished to prop up existing abuses by retaining the present Turkish tribunals. There is really no difference of opinion about the reforms which are needed in the Turkish administration of the revolted provinces. Count Andrassy's recommendations are so reasonable in themselves that the Porte has already declared its determination to adopt them, not only in the revolted provinces, but throughout its whole Empire. It may be taken as certain, therefore, that the difficulties which have so often presented themselves during the preparation of this Note have had no reference to the reforms suggested in it. If agreement upon this point had been all that was desired, the Note might have gone out months ago, and have been countersigned by the Ottoman Foreign Minister before it started on its travels.

Unfortunately the simple enumeration of the changes required in Turkish administration and the terms announced by the Porte that orders have been given for the immediate execution of all the suggested reforms have long ceased to have any political value. There is no difference of opinion as to what should be done: the whole controversy hinges on the question, how and by whom it shall be done. Here, at the very outset, Turkey and the Northern Powers part company. I entirely agree with you, the Sultan says to the European Governments, as to the character of the reforms to be introduced in the government of the Herzegovina, and you may rely upon me for introducing them in the speediest and most thorough way. We have no reason to believe, the three Emperors reply, that you really intend what you say, and we are sure that, whatever your intentions may be, you will not be able to do what you say. Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to leave the matter in your hands. We must employ ourselves not only in prescribing the reforms to be carried out, but also in devising guarantees which shall ensure their being carried out. When, therefore, we are asked to admire the skill with which Count Andrassy's Note has been composed, our answer must be that, if the skill in question has been merely shown in striking out all reference to guarantees, the matter stands just where it did. The long negotiations which have preceded the appearance of the note mainly turned, no doubt, upon this one point. If the three Cabinets could have determined what guarantees should be demanded from Turkey the Note might have been published in the autumn. If three months of consideration and discussion had really brought the northern Powers to an agreement as to how the execution of reforms shall be ensured there, would have been a real advance. But if, as seems certain, the agreement is nothing more than an agreement to go on differing, if the diplomatic victory represented by the Note has been gained by the simple but inconclusive process of postponing the battle to another day, Count Andrassy's labour has been altogether wasted. No one needed to be told that changes are required in the Herzegovina. No one doubted that it would be perfectly easy to enumerate the changes on paper. Every newspaper in Europe has been doing this all through the autumn, and the contents of Count Andrassy's Note have probably been better expressed by a score of journalists. Yet we are far from under-estimating the difficulties which have prevented it from being anything more than it is. Because in its present shape it might as well, or better, have been written, it does not follow that it could readily have been thrown into any other shape. Before a guarantee can be regarded as at all likely to answer its purpose it must conform to two conditions. It must be such as the European Powers, or a strong majority of them, will consent to propose, and it must be such as the Porte will consent to accept. If either of these conditions is not fulfilled the whole negotiation fails of its object. Any one of these Powers can, if it will, open the whole Eastern Question; and if Austria were to act without regard to Russia, or Russia without the consent of Austria, or both together in defiance of Turkey, the chances are that this result would follow. That Austria and Russia cannot move except in concert is generally admitted. That if they move except in some sort of concert with Turkey the Sultan himself can, and in all probability will, precipitate the Eastern Question we showed six weeks ago. He will at least go very far in insisting upon carrying out his own reforms by his own agents.

If a guarantee is to be of any value to those on whose behalf it is to be exacted, it must take the form of a military occupation of the provinces now in revolt. The ingenuity of the Imperial Chancelleries has been hard at work to invent something that shall stop short of this. The omission of the subject from Count Andrassy's Note is an evidence that they have failed, and their failure has probably been due to the discovery, first, that any other guarantee rests upon a military occupation in the last resort, and, next, that even apart from this any other guarantee involves a more serious interference with the independence of Turkey than a military occupation would involve. The execution of the necessary reforms must either be committed to Turkish officials or to foreign officials. In the former case the Turkish officials must work under the eye of some one who is not a Turk; and the influence of this superintending authority will be entirely due to the consciousness that if its commands are disregarded it has the means at hand of enforcing obedience. In other words, the administration of the revolted provinces by representatives of the European Powers, or of some of them, would be merely a civil occupation with a military occupation round the corner. And even if it were possible to carry the business through without calling in the aid of the troops nothing would be gained by doing so. A Government which submits to military force has not necessarily surrendered its independence, but a Government which makes over the administration of its ordinary affairs to a foreign Power has entirely surrendered its independence.

We are led, then, to this conclusion—that, in some shape or other, a military occupation of the revolted provinces is indispensable if the reforms on which their pacification depends are to be really carried out. But when we have reached this point, we do but find ourselves landed in another difficulty. Who is to furnish the occupying force? But how would the Porte endure to see its territory placed under military occupation? Even if the Sultan can conquer his own dislike to such a measure, will he venture to confront the rage and contempt which his submission will excite in the hearts of his Mahommedan subjects? Is it in the power of Austria or Russia to say anything reassuring on these heads? Count Andrassy and Prince Gortschakoff must have a superhuman command of rhetoric if it is.

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